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Book Reviews.

Topographical and Physical Map of Palestine. By J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.S.E.; edited by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1901. Scale: four miles to an inch. Mounted on cloth and in cloth cover, with index. \$3.50, *net*.

Those who welcomed Dr. G. A. Smith's maps in his *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* as a great advance on what had been attempted before, will be glad to meet their old friends in a new form. Here we have a map which represents a "complete survey of the country," with the physical relief shown by coloring in contours; no less than ten shades of green and brown have been used to indicate varying altitudes. The modern names of places are given in small lettering, the identified biblical sites in bolder type. Unimportant names are for the most part omitted, so that the field is nowhere overcrowded. There are also insets, two of which are especially valuable, exhibiting the country in vertical section, one for Judea, and one for Galilee. The others consist of a vegetation map of Palestine, a map of modern Jerusalem, a list of Arabic geographical terms; and last of all a map of London on the same scale, which looks strangely out of place, but is very suggestive.

This map of Palestine is intended to appeal to the scholar in his study and to the intelligent traveler through the land. For the former the name of the editor will be a sure guarantee that site identifications are the results of the latest discoveries and researches. Doubtful sites are marked ? and very doubtful ones ?? . Some will be surprised to find how many ancient sites Dr. Smith considers assured. Capernaum is located with certainty at Khan Minyeh, to the exclusion of even a possible identification at Tell Hûm. Dr. Smith has no place for two Bethsaidas. Tell el Kadi is no longer put forward with assurance as the site of Dan, but has to stand—with Baniyas—as a doubtful claimant. Jebel Dahi has been long maintained to be the hill of Moreh (Judg. 7 : 1), but Dr. Smith will not allow even the suggestion. We are surprised to find M. C. Ganneau's identification of the Hajar el Asbah as the stone of Bohan given without query, while the more important and much more probable stone Zohemoth (= Zahweileh) is

not mentioned. The valley of Hinnom is located in its traditional position, though many good scholars place it quite otherwise.

There is no doubt some would like to see more mention of sites famous in the later secular history of the land; for example, the mediæval names of the great crusading castles whose ruins today form such prominent objects in the country. Belfort is almost the only one that appears. However, on such a map we cannot have everything, and the identifications here mentioned will be more than sufficient for the majority who will consult it. They cannot find a surer guide than the editor of this map.

Viewing the map from the standpoint of the traveler, it will be found in many ways superior to its predecessors. The contours of color will at once suggest, in broad outline, the kind of country to be traversed; on so small a scale the more usual shading causes confusion, and of necessity is only relatively correct. Further, the map is portable; the cover, like that of an ordinary book, is a great improvement on the old-fashioned case which on a journey was always troublesome. Even here one or two things are behind the times. It is to be regretted that the properly made carriage roads radiating from such centers as Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nazareth, Damascus, etc., are not clearly distinguished from numerous bridle tracks, many of which are almost impassable. For example, the terrible paths to Engedi and 'Ain Feshkhah are marked in double line just like the excellent carriage road to Jericho. Carriage roads are scarce enough, but it is important for travelers that they should know where to expect them. Again, with respect to the railways it is most unfortunate that the Acre-Haifa-Damascus line, which (at present at any rate) shows no sign of ever being completed, should be marked at all. If the few miles of line laid, but already fallen out of repair, were marked, it would tell a very different tale. Even this great sweep of hypothetical line is incorrect, since it is made to join the narrow-gauge French line at Sunnamain; such an ending would be as hopeless as the present one, for the Haifa road is the natural enemy of the French line, and is also of a different gauge. If new lines are to be marked, that to Baalbek, now completed, and the great one to Mecca from Damascus, now in process of construction, might well appear. Neither are the telegraph lines rightly shown as they now exist. Kerak has long been connected with Damascus, and much of the line to Mecca is set. A line to Beer-sheba via Hebron is also in process of construction.

Among the names of places some will be disappointed with the

omission of almost all the now much-talked-of Jewish colonies; only one is noted—that of Rosh Runah near Safed. Reshon le Zion in the south, and Zikron Ya'akob (Sammarin) on Carmel, should certainly have been indicated. The latter is a common halting-place on journeys between Jaffa and Haifa; it even boasts of a hotel.

As the map is intended largely for travelers, it is surely a mistake not to explain that el Burak stands for what are known to all as Solomon's Pools.

No part of the map is open to such serious criticism as the inset map of modern Jerusalem; it is quite out of keeping with the scholarly character of the work as a whole. Such mediæval names as "Upper" and "Lower Pool of Gihon," "Pool of Hezekiah," etc., are to be deplored. The pool near the Church of St. Anne, which has at any rate some claim to be the "Pool of Bethesda," is not even marked. The Virgin's Well is certainly incorrect, also the term "Old Pool" for the so-called lower pool of Siloam—a modern cesspool. The Siloam tunnel is not even marked, nor indeed are any important identifications of sites. The old wall is incorrectly shown as inclosing the Pool of Siloam, which it did not do until the time of the empress Eudoxia. Even the modern buildings to the north of the walled city are marked as they were, say, fifteen or twenty years ago. The publishers would do well to revise this corner thoroughly.

The inset map showing vegetation is of little use. A map of surface geology, showing the distribution of limestone, sandstone, volcanic rocks, and modern alluvial deposits, might with much more profit have been inserted. As it is, the luxuriant orange groves of Jaffa are marked "sandy desert;" one of the most sterile areas of Judea, north of Jerusalem, receives a dark green patch of special fertility; while the great olive plantations—for example, around Beit Jala—the miles of vineyards around Hebron, and the beautiful fertile valleys among the uplands of Galilee, are merged into one mass of "limestone hills."

The list of Arabic geographical terms is a complete one, and will be found most useful. There are a few slips, probably through copying names from German maps; and the transliteration is not uniform. Kana is certainly a mistake for Kanah (Kanat), plural Kanawat; belled should be balad, and (the plural) balâd = country. Kadein = Kadûn; Khor = Ghor; madine = madineh (madinet); turah = tur'ah; and so on.

I have called attention to these points because they are blemishes in what may be considered the best and most convenient map of the

kind to be had, and which should be removed to make the work more nearly perfect. Even now this map is for the ordinary student and for the studious traveler the most portable, the clearest, and the most up-to-date map of Palestine obtainable.

E. W. G. MASTERMAN.

JERUSALEM, SYRIA.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians, Romans and Philippians. By JAMES DRUMMOND, LL.D., Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. [International Handbooks to the New Testament, edited by Orello Cone, D.D.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899. Pp. 391. \$2.

The Epistles to the Hebrews, Ephesians and Philemon, The Pastoral Epistles, The Epistles of James, Peter and Jude, together with a Sketch of the History of the Canon of the New Testament. By ORELLO CONE, D.D., Professor of Biblical Theology in the Canton Theological School. [Same series.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. 396. \$2.

This series of commentaries, mainly by American scholars, will treat the entire New Testament in four volumes, three of which are already published. What the general editor, Dr. Cone, says in his prefatory note is especially applicable, at some points, to the volume by Dr. Drummond: "The books of the New Testament are treated as literature which, in order to be understood, must be explained, like all other ancient literatures, in accordance with the accepted principles of the grammatical and historical interpretation. The aim of the writers has been to ascertain and clearly set forth the meaning of the authors of these books by the application of this method in freedom from dogmatic prepossessions." The series is much more popular in character than the "International Critical Commentary." The treatment is brief; there is little use of the Greek text, and that is largely in notes; the comments concern thought rather than form; and technical details are mainly passed over.

The volume by Dr. Drummond, on the leading epistles of Paul, has the qualities of clearness and freedom from dogmatic prepossessions in a marked degree. It contains concise introductions, general analyses of the letters, brief summaries of the thought from time to time in the commentary, and occasional dissertations on important words and phrases. His position on questions of introduction may be suggested by two or three points: Second Thessalonians, though